



**PUBLIC ROADS.**—The attention of persons interested therein is directed to the following Notice, in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 23rd instant, of the proposed opening of Public Roads.

From the Murrumbidgee River through the Murrumbidgee River to the Great North Road, near Singleton.

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTSON.

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**TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.**—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette, file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony. No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the same be made in accordance with the conditions of the work for which it is intended to be written on the cover.

**Nature of Works and Supplies.**

**Direction of Additions, Pilot Station, Murrumbidgee.**

Extension of the Great Western Railway, contract No. 1.

G. N. Road, District—

6-63, At Blenheim.

G. N. Road, District—

11-63, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 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**A SUMMER PICTURE.**  
by an artist in the school.

**THE BRIDAL PRESENTS.**  
(From the Spectator, April 15)  
The persons who recommended the exhibition of the presents made to the Princess of Wales understood the public taste. On the first day of view thousands paid their shilling and hurried through the Kensington Museum without a glance at its many treasures, and the crush on the first open day is likely to be tremendous. The Times gave two columns to the show, and the ladies crowded on Thursday in a style which set the efforts of the attendant policemen at

“You would be so delightful ! If it would be like a new world !” The minister said, “If your motive for asking is your own happiness, and not the glory of God, you need not wonder that your prayers remain unanswered.” Let us all learn the lesson that in seeking the conversion of those we love we should be influenced, not by mere natural affection, but by the highest of all motives, desire for the glory of God.

**HUMANITY.**—The most eloquent speaker, the most ingenious writer, and the most accomplished statesman, cannot effect so much as the more powerful man who tempers his wisdom and his vigour with humanity.—*Lester.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

meeting of the committee. Prerent claims for  
to the amount of £130 6s 8d., were passed, and  
dred to be paid; and a unanimous wish was  
expressed that the value rev. gentlemen and lay  
who had not yet sent in the amounts they had

A shower of gold fell on those around, and the general scramble for the glittering drops quickly disappeared into the pockets of the men, and as they retired they could be heard to say what fools some people were.—*Bend Sinister*, June 16th.

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ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT CLUB

is good news for them, as it is an important one on the Mississippi.

From the English intelligence it would appear that Mr. ADAMS has made it up with RUSSELL by a frank explanation, but that he still has to settle with the French, who demand an explanation.

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### TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MUDGE.

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

Chambers' reasons to-day George Drew and L. L. Lash were sentenced each to twelve months' imprisonment for larceny.

W. M. Bickford, late gaoler, was charged with detaining prisoners to escape. The jury disagreeing on their verdict, Bickford was ordered to appear when called upon.

William and Owens, for robbery with fire-arms, were sentenced to fourteen years each.

**BRISBANE.**

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

Another fire occurred here last night. One house completely burnt to the ground.

There are some fears regarding the management of

steamer Pluto, which left Sydney on Friday  
business quiet.

**MELBOURNE.**

Wednesday, 7 p.m.  
This being the anniversary of Separation it was  
not at a general holiday.  
A bill for supplies for a month was passed in both  
houses. Parliament then adjourned to 4th August.  
ARRIVED.—Kowies, from Manila; Out Hope, from  
Nagasaki.

**ADELAIDE.**

The Ministry presented their resignations to the Governor this morning. Mr. Dutton was sent for, and there are some doubts as to whether he will be able to form a Ministry.

Both Houses adjourned till Tuesday.

Should Mr. Dutton succeed in forming a Ministry and act as his former colleagues would indicate, he will secure the financial policy of his predecessor, which will be as follows:

Transactions in the Real Property Office for June 1896, to the value of £64,844, being a considerable increase on the corresponding month of last year.

No alterations in the markets to report.

THE YOUNG MEN'S FREEMASONRY INSTITUTE.—The first meeting of the members of the institute was held yesterday evening in the Free Church, Melrose. Dr. James Watson presided on the occasion and Mr. Robert Anderson, who was the object of very favourable criticism by the members who subsequently addressed the meeting.

[illegible]

statement of account. By this it appears that the cost of the building, including the land, was about £900, and this before and during the past week, £2000 had been collected. The building services had yielded about £600. A subsidy was then entered into, and cash and promises were amount of £200 were received, thus leaving a total of only £300. The church was designed, and built, by Mr. Lincoln, in the gothic style, and the great credit is great credit is due to him for gratuitously furnished by the ladies of the district. Peaseham is distant about four miles from Weymouth, on the Great Western Railway.

[illegible]

The purchase of land. The Rev. Mr. Murray discussed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks reviewed the topics mentioned in the report, singly adverted to the death of the Rev. J. H. Johnson, and congratulated the students on the many friends they had prevailed upon. Messrs. Morgan, Campbell, and Mills also delivered suitable and interesting speeches during the evening. The meeting, which was numerously attended, was brought to a close by national exercises.

**THE QUARRY.**—A meeting of the general committee of the above company was held in the rooms of Messrs. Lennan and Cape, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Saul Samuel, M.L.A., in the chair, were present.—Messrs. S. A. Joseph, T. E. Ash, P. Fawcett, F. H. Dangar, H. Armitage, W.

William Hudson, P. N. Caldwell, W. H. Bidart, J. Smith, George Lord, J. Russell, James Martin, and J. H. McLaughlin, all of whom were present. The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed. The brokers reported that 238 applications had applied for 22,704 shares, and out of that number of applications only 102 were consumers. The report was approved by Alexander Campbell, and the following were named as the provisional committee: Henry Martin, J. H. McLaughlin, and J. Russell. It was decided that this meeting is of opinion that in consequence of the number of applications for shares falling short of the number of shares to be issued, and in view of the capital required, it is not desirable to proceed with the formation of this company. It was resolved that the expenses of the meeting be paid by the brokers, and that the provisional committee, and collected by the brokers, and also resolved—That a vote of thanks be tendered to the brokers for their trouble and

**TO THE USUAL VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN, THE MEETING SEPARATED.**

**DISMISSER TO EMPLOYEES.—**Mr. H. Dixon, tobacco manufacturer, yesterday entertained his employees, the number of forty-three, and their wives, at a dinner at the Hotel Marlborough at 10.30 a.m. After the report Mr. Dixon addressed his staff, remarking on the pleasure he felt at meeting them in so convivial a manner. During the day Mr. Dixon was extremely fine, the company among them being a most excellent one, and the return Sydney highly gratified with the day's pleasure.

**PERUVIAN.—**In the translation and general review of an important trial at Tahiti respecting the *Misère* Peruvian slave-ship *Marcedona* A. Whelan, Esq. appeared in our issue of yesterday, and

...dered by the American Consul. The word "Cousin" is omitted. And in M. Longomassino's address, the writer quoted from should not have been *Livy*, the Roman historian, but "*Livry*," a French writer on dress.



## LAW.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY.

**REPORT MR. JUSTICE WATKINS.**  
IN RE ROBIN V. MATTHEWS.  
Mr. Innes, as counsel for the man John Matthews—found guilty on the previous day of having been "guilty of an attempt to murder his wife Elizabeth Matthews, under aggravating circumstances"—moved the Court in arrest of judgment. Mr. Innes contended that it was not, under the existing state of the law, competent for the jury to return a verdict of "guilty of an attempt to murder" when the indictment was for murder alone. The only offence of which the accused could legally have been found guilty (if acquitted of the charge of murder) was manslaughter. The learned counsel argued the case before the Court on the point of law raised, with much ability, and at some considerable length. He requested that the point of law might be reserved for argument before the full Court.

His Honor said that he had considered the point of law raised by the counsel for the defence of the prisoner Matthews, and he had satisfied himself that the verdict returned was sustainable. If the counsel desired it, nevertheless, the case might be reserved.

His Honor then addressed the prisoner. He had had a narrow escape from conviction for murder, caused by the barbarous blows inflicted by him on the deceased. He had, to do him justice, received great provocation, and nothing could justify the brutality of his conduct. The prisoner had, however, been found guilty, not of the capital offence but of the misdemeanour of manslaughter. It was such by the Court, and he had therefore no power to pass a sentence upon him commensurate with the crime he was found guilty of. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol for two years.

## ROBERT V. ARMS.

William Webb, James Forrester, Henry Hare, and Thomas Berryman, on the 30th instant, pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery with arms, were brought up for sentence.

The prisoner Webb stated that it was his first offence, and that he had been drawn into the affair through domestic misery and strained circumstances.

His Honor proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners, commenting strongly upon the disgraceful prevalence of crimes of this kind in the colony. He sentenced Webb and Berryman to fifteen years hard labour in the gaol, and Forrester and Hare to the same term, but he remitted the imprisonment for seven years, to be kept to hard labour on the roads of the colony.

## EMBEZZLEMENT.

George Barton Dyer was charged with having, on the 4th of November last, and on two subsequent occasions, as clerk to Messrs. H. and T. Tooth & Co., embezzled certain sums of money to the value of £100. There were three separate counts to the indictment. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. Stephen, Attorney for the prisoner, Mr. Winder.

Mr. Stephen opened the case for the Crown, and called Patrick Lyons, who proved that he had brought the prisoner from Otago, in New Zealand. He was there given into his custody by the Otago Police. He was arrested by Messrs. H. and T. Tooth & Co. in Sydney, and taken to the Police Office. The prisoner was then taken to the Police Office, and was there committed to the custody of the Police.

Patrick Lyons, a licensed victualler, proved that he had paid the prisoner £250, on account of Messrs. Tooth. The prisoner was then taken to the Police Office, and was there committed to the custody of the Police.

James Phayrer, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Tooth, proved that Barton was also a clerk in the employ of the same firm, and that he was in the habit of paying to him the sums of money which he had received from Messrs. Tooth every day as he collected them.

Mr. Winder addressed the jury for the defence, contending that the case had not been made out. There were many suspicious circumstances, and the evidence of the accused was not absolutely clear. He contended that the money paid to the prisoner might have been paid to him for some other purpose. The receipt books of the firm had not been produced, and the prisoner might have left the country for the purpose of avoiding civil proceedings. The case was then adjourned for two weeks.

His Honor summed up, and the jury retired to deliberate. On their re-appearance in Court, they returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

There being no other charge against the prisoner, he was discharged from custody.

## CHARGE OF VENUE.

Two men, named Parker and Green, out of their recognisances to stand trial for the charge of stealing, having been brought before the Court, were (after some delay) bound over by his Honor to appear at the next Criminal Court for trial. The witnesses present were also bound over to appear, and give their evidence at the same time and place.

## PRELUDE.

At Halloran was charged for that who, at Sydney, and at Otago, 1863, at the Central Police Office, in the city of Sydney, did commit wilful and corrupt perjury.

The prisoner—who was defended by Mr. Innes—pleaded not guilty. The case was conducted for the Crown by Mr. Stephen.

Coramell Delahay, a clerk in the Police Office, proved that the prisoner was sworn, at the Police Office, on the 10th of April last, to give evidence in a case against a man named Kearing. The matter of this affidavit was the matter of the evidence which the prisoner gave in the case of Kearing.

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in receipt of money, and had then formed a very high opinion of his honesty.

Mr. Butler, the Government Printing Office, had known prisoner from boyhood, and had the best opinion of the prisoner's honour and honesty until he heard of this charge.

Adolph Blau had known the prisoner three years, and had a high opinion of his honesty and honesty.

W. G. Henley had known prisoner two and a half years, and had formed a very high opinion of his honesty.

Mr. Butler having replied—contending that the existence of the criminal had been made out.

His Honor proceeded to sum up, going through his notes of the evidence, pointing out what was the offence, as laid down in the statute, and leaving the jury to say whether or not the prisoner had been in his belief, and guilty. In considering the prisoner's confession the jury were not bound to believe or reject it as a whole, but might believe part and reject the remainder. The evidence as to the prisoner's general good character was, no doubt, most satisfactory, and if they had any reasonable doubt of his guilt, the evidence ought to weigh with them in his favour.

The jury, after having retired for twenty-five minutes, found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, but strongly recommended him to mercy on account of his youth and character.

His Honor enquired upon which count they found him guilty.

The foreman of the jury replied upon both.

Mr. Butler said that he had consulted with the Attorney-General, and there was no desire under the circumstances to press for a heavy sentence. He therefore, on behalf of the Crown, asked that the prisoner might be committed to the gaol for two years, so as to ward Government claims of the risk which they would run in continuing him at large.

His Honor said that he was very sorry, as all present must be, to see the prisoner in such a situation. He presumed that the Government would be brought there by the influence of the Attorney-General, and he was very sorry to see the prisoner in such a situation.

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Board shall subject to the then subsisting trusts and to the next following provisions remain vested in such trustees respectively.

1. The religious education of the children of the school is connected under the hand of its head or authorized representative and the approval of the Governor may transfer the school and land to the Board of Education for the purposes of this Act.

2. From and after the purchase and conveyance of the school and land to the Board of Education, the Board of Education shall have the right to erect or build thereon with the rights necessary for the purpose of the school, and the Board of Education shall have the right to erect or build thereon with the rights necessary for the purpose of the school.

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NEW ZEALAND.  
(From the Argus and Correspondents.)

The gold exports of the province for the month of June 1863, find to be a few hundred ounces above 80,000. Of this aggregate the ship John Duncan took to London direct 47,338 ounces, and the remainder, amounting to 32,662 ounces, has been shipped to Melbourne and the different steamers, a considerable proportion of the same being in the hands of individual miners. This is exclusive also of some small quantities taken by the small prospectors, and the total amount of gold shipped to England since the beginning of the year has been 194,597 ounces.

From the gold-fields we hear of two new localities of limited proportions having been to a small extent "worked." One near the Manuherikia, and the other in the immediate vicinity of Black Sticks, where the last rush of any importance took place. Sinking, in both instances, from fifteen to twenty feet; prospecting, but few except the prospectors had yet done more than shapen the claims marked. The secret for this week, augmented by some of the deposits of the previous week, amounts to 13,617 ozs.

...the trade of the colony was in a pros-  
state : that there was now an abundance of

money, at a low rate of interest; and that the deposits in the Banks had largely increased. In the Savings Bank, especially, there was evidence of a rising prosperity. The number of subscribers to the Sunday School, dependent on the Bank, had greatly augmented during the twelvemonth, and the total funds in the bank at the close of the year, on the 31st of March last, was £169,000, against £139,000 at the end of The preceding year.

A further cause for congratulation mentioned by the Treasurer was the present fine season, which he thought ought to "raise the spirits of the most luxurious." Thus, even the elements are on the side of the British nation, and the weather is favourable to spending. The Treasurer, having obtained greatly increased sources of revenue, starts upon the new year with a light purse, it is true, but also with a light heart. He has wiped off his liabilities; he has driven the wolves from the fold; he has secured the peace of the most prosperous community at his back; and, to crown all, he is favoured with the most fine air as to raise the spirits of the most despising. Did ever the Treasurer start upon a new financial year under circumstances more promising?

THE TRUE ATTITUDE OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT TOWARDS THE FEDERAL STATES.

(From the Economist, April 25)

THERE has seldom been a more peculiar set of diplomatic relations than that between the Federal States and England at the present time. The natural and logical attitude of the Federal States towards England is one of hostility, and almost apologetic policy towards this country. They were doing us great harm; the blockade of the South which they maintain has ruined many thousands of the most deserving classes among our soldiers and sailors, and has done irreparable injury to the general picture of our prosperity. It is inevitable, therefore, that belligerents should indirectly injure neutrals, and war is too great a calamity to be restricted to the mere parties by name concerned in it; the happiness and welfare of the world are mainly at stake, and we must go up with that of the rest, that it is impossible to injure any one considerable nation without injuring many other considerable nations. Blockades are the particular mode in which a belligerent injures a non-belligerent, and mainly and immediately than in any other. Naturally, under such circumstances, the combatant nation should be courteous to the non-combatant nation, and should at least give verbal assurances of good-will, at the same time that it is endeavouring to inflict the greatest injury possible. It is more obvious where the consent of the neutral is essential to the success of the plan of the belligerent, if the success of your strategy depends on the acquiescence of a bystander, surely you should be courteous to him. Plainly and immediately that in any case never been civil or courteous to England: the habitually unpleasant tone of Washington diplomacy to us has been more unpleasant since the secession of the South even than it used to be. Just at the time when we were doing our utmost to be courteous to the rebels, they are annihilated at once by a movement of the English fleets, which France has been ready to second and accompany, the Federal States have blustered as they used

to bluster when they were in the height of prosperity, and when the good opinion of England did not vitally

concern them. Since, we called the attention of our readers to the reappointment of Captain Wilkes to the very position in which he nearly caused a war with England in the case of the *Trent*, and to the sentence of the *Peterhoff* under his orders. And since we assumed to license one or two ships to proceed to the port of Matanzas, thereby implying that no others are trading there with good intentions, and making myself the judge what English trade is to be permitted, we have dreamed of giving permits to English vessels. These are but instances of a general policy. Ever since the commencement of the present administration, and indeed before, though no one thought but that while American affairs were prosperous, they were American affairs—the Federal Government has been much less than courteous, and not much less than insolent, to the British. It has made mistakes which has ruined our greatest single industry, and has cost us a great advantage, they would scarcely be justified in using the tone which they have in fact used.

What is the explanation of this strange policy, and why is it that we are so unresponsive to the claims of it? The fact is, that in consequence of a singular combination of historical accidents,—many of them due to democracy, many to the curious structure of the American Constitution, and some to the peculiarities of our political life,—the Government of the Federal States has fallen into the hands of the smallest, weakest, and meanest set of men who ever presided over a government of great nation at the critical moment of its affairs.

but he does nothing else well. He was not selected by any competent person, or set of persons to be the

ruler of the destinies of his country at a crisis of revolution: he is the "accident of an accident" in quiet times; the inexplicable caprice of a forgotten cause selected Mr. Lincoln as a candidate because no other man could have been chosen, and therefore scarcely anyone could object to him. His mission is to make us feel as he is, without bringing nearly as good as he is. The whole tradition of Federal politics is a concatenation of paltry affairs, which their own word "dodge," and no other, will describe. The only persons believed in are those that it is a good electioneering expedient to employ, and the best strategy for keeping their party in power and office, to subject England to small affronts. They do not wish war; they had an opportunity for war in the South, but they shrank from it, and they made no use of it. They would know that the South would not follow them, they cannot conquer the South aided by England; the vulgar American may fancy that he can "fight and beat" all the world, but no responsible rulers, with the inevitable information of office before them, can do so. The Federal Government is a creature which wish to subject England to small affronts, which shall flatter their countrymen, but not be really

What then, lastly, shall be our policy? It could

not by possibility be better explained than in the speech of Lord Russell on Friday night. We must not, we must not require that international law shall be enforced, but we must not permit it to be the aggression of our opponents. We must not allow more than our rights, or exact our rights sooner than accepted law will give them to us. Then we must reason with and one measure. When we were belligerents, the rules of international law which pressed harshly upon neutrals, and upon neutrals—the Americans among other—said: We must not depart from those rules now; we must reason with them, and we must reason with care not to ask for an atom more than is due.

As to the "licence" which Mr. Adams has proposed to issue, Lord Russell has notified that piece of law to his Government, and he could have done no more. He has notified that piece of law to send Mr. Adams his passports for an act which would not be directed by his Government, much at this rate may not have been so. Mr. Lincoln's Government might recall him.

The case of the *Peterhoff* is prominent. There is an inherent and universal difficulty in such cases; all of them are adjudicated in Courts situated in the capturing country. During the war between England and the United States, the ships of whatever nation that we seized were on the high seas, and not in our ports. In our Courts, and sometimes upon grounds, we are entirely acceptable to other nations. So now the American Court or Courts—for there is an appeal—could be shown that there was no ground for whatever for the seizure, our Government would be justified in requiring the Government at Washington

to anticipate the course of justice, and at once to surrender the vessel. But such a negative is

what may have been other reasons for doing  
anything. We must wait till the Court  
cannot say with absolute certainty that there were no  
reasons before Commodore Wilkes's mind which gave  
apparent plausibility to the legality of seizing the  
ship. We can say with complete certainty that  
he has a very good right to ask the Court to  
decide that after his proved incompetence, he ought  
to be there to provide them; but we cannot  
foresee what seeming evidence he may have  
before him. Nor, without proof, must we question the fair-  
ness of the Court. It is an inevitable  
incident of similar litigation that is tried by a Court  
which may always be accused of leaning to the  
interest of the country to which it belongs. But we  
must accept this defect, because it is a necessary  
defect. We must permit the Court to decide, and  
if we are to have a fair trial, we must not question  
the fairness when it does decide.

Lastly, We must be satisfied, impliedly and ex-  
pressly, with the Federal States must be a great evil  
to us as well as to them; but it would be great  
inconvenience, likewise, if they were antagonistic to our  
interests.

...their incompetent ones.

[www.nla.gov.au/nla.news-pag](http://www.nla.gov.au/nla.news-pag)

la.news-page1479247

### Positive and Unreceived Sales.

All First-class Goods.  
 Just landed from the City of Bristol.  
 —————  
 Printed Cambrics  
 Ladies' Head-dresses  
 Garibaldi Jackets  
 Ditto ditto and Vests  
 Ladies' Skirts  
 Llana Scarfs  
 Leather Cuffs  
 Ladies' Chatelaines and Belts  
 Embroidered Cashmere Scarfs  
 Long Wool ditto  
 Fur-trimmed Cashmere ditto  
 Black Cloth Mantles  
 Scarlet ditto ditto  
 Ladies' Jackets  
 Gent's Smoking Jackets

**FRIDAY, 3rd July**  
At 11 o'clock each day.

**MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, their **New Broom**, Pitt-street, on the above day, 33 cases winter goods, as above.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

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**Boots and Shoes.**

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**A Fresh and Seasonable Shipment, just landed.**  
**Manufactured by**  
**J. Davies and Sons**  
**Jarvis and Sons**

**TUESDAY, 7th, at 11 o'clock sharp.**

**M**ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, their Rooms, Pitt-street, on **TUESDAY, 7th, 200 packages boots and shoes, just landed, from the above favourite makers.**

Terms, liberal.

On **THURSDAY, the 2nd of July, at 11 o'clock**

**VINE HOTEL.**  
Forbes-street, Wollomoolloo.  
A Retirement from the Public Rooms.

**MR. ROBERT MURIEL** has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Martin to go by public auction, at the Vina Hotel, Westmoreland, TRIS DAY, the 2nd July, at 11 o'clock precisely, consequence of his retirement from the public business, namely:

The whole of bar fixtures, fittings, counter, &c., &c.  
Also, the three elegant beer pumps.  
An elegant Spanish mahogany office desk and secret chest made to order by Sims and Sons.  
Porcelain and glass spirit kegs, cut glass, &c.

the Vine Hotel, which must be sold to the highest bidder, and removed by the purchaser not later than FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, the premises being let privately family.

Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock.

Household Furniture and Sundries.

Removed from Mrs. Wilson's residence, Prince-street.

**M**R. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock, a quantity of new and second-hand sundries.

**M**R. ROBERT MURIEL, will finally close the above on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant at 11 o'clock, by public auction, without reserve.

**M. R. ROBERT MURIEL** will sell public auction, at the Rooms, on account of the former purchaser, **Mrs. Tierney**, the above **FRIDAY**, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, and previously cleared.

Terms, cash.

On **FRIDAY**, the 3rd instant, at 12 o'clock.

On account and risk of the former purchaser.

The undermentioned, purchased by auction at the  
hold on the 25th instant, at Foshman's Cafe, 1  
street, namely  
The Billiard Table, &c. &c., by Hopkins and Stephens  
And Various Articles of Furniture, &c., &c.

**M. R. ROBERT MURIEL** will sell  
public auction, at his Rooms, on account  
of the former purchaser, Mr. J. C. Peters, the abo-  
ve, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock precise  
unless previously cleared.

Terms, cash.

*Preliminary Notice.*

o'clock, of  
Superior Household Furniture  
Pianoforte, and Sundries.

No. 4, Devonshire-place, Pitt-street, Bedford.

**M**R. ROBERT MURIEL, has received  
instructions to sell by public auction, on TU  
DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,  
A superior and useful lot of household furniture  
and sundries.  
Detailed particulars in a future advertisement.  
Terms, cash.

**R. JOHN SHEA** has received in

The whole of his stock-in-trade, household furniture and other effects, consisting of a large quantity of ready-made doestins, tweed, silk and mohair trunks, hats, coats, and fancy vests, and other heavy coats; silk and fancy vests, handkerchiefs, jackets, panama and other hats, several articles too numerous to particularize. A whole of the household furniture and kitchen utensils, &c.

Tenders are invited at per yard for the whole or a part of the large and valuable stock of broadcloths, fancy skins and tweeds. &c. Tailors, drapers, and others are

the ready-made clothing. The public and trade should neglect this opportunity, as the whole must be sold.  
 Terms at sale.  
 Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

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FRIDAY, July 10.  
 At 12 o'clock.  
 Beautiful French-built Brig  
 IVANHOE.

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**JAMES LAWRENCE** has received instructions to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Room, Colina-street West,

This very fine ship was launched from one of the building-yards in Dundee last January; and was built expressly for her present owners under the supervision of the Captain Taylor, late of the Woodlark, and the present commander of the ship. The ship is a first-class gunboat, and is well equipped with all the modern armaments and equipments of our naval and coasting vessels. She is set forth in projecting the model of this ship, presenting also all the valuable qualities of light draught, easy ballast, fitted up with all the modern improvements, and is well adapted for service in the coasting trade, and for the kind water line, and finished with heavy metal, 24 in. 20 in. and 25 in.

Her whole inward cargo from Dundee is discharged at the Australian Wharf (500 tons) on a draught of 12 feet. Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect this very eligible vessel, at the now line at the Australian Wharf.

This perfect.  
Terms, liberal, at sale.

1

may find a comfortable HOME for a small respectable family. Pleasant and healthy one. For address, T. Rea, Australian Library, GLENVIEW, or furnished BEDROOM, 100-g-street.

WOMEN, Families and Gentlemen, S. Bedford House, Jaxton-street.

WOMEN. Mrs. DOBSON, 100-g-street. Terms from £1.

WOMEN, or Partial Board.

ET. at Scott's Bay. - Vancouver.

gater frontage, garden, and good  
opportunity of realising the  
value of the property. Apply to  
the reference for address only.  
house-agent, Bathurst.

WARD for a respectable  
146, Gloucester-street,  
change of air are respectively  
first-class Boarding Establishments  
within an easy distance of the  
towns, Ashfield; or to J. C. GLUE,

HOUSE to LET. Enquire at 24,  
Berry Hills. Rent moderate.

in a small family. Terms, mode-  
street, Hyde Park.

Board, very private and healthy,  
Crescent House, Church-still.

GE., of 15, apply to J.  
baker, Rushcutters' Bay.

in Wyndham-lane. Apply to J.  
15, George-street.

Bourke-street, containing 7 rooms

W. & Co. Apply on premises.  
E. Palmer and Burton street,  
E. Howe Warehouse, Pitt-st. North.  
C-HOUSE-Bushire Inn, Mary-  
on the premises.  
Labour View, Botany-street, Gungah-  
horst.  
e COTTAGE, in almost-  
ly to G. HILL.  
KIC HOTEL Cooper, with immen-  
A. TOOGOOD.  
gh-street, a Family COTTAGE  
NS, 609, Pitt-street South.  
SOLICITORS, and others—Two  
LET, near the Supreme Court  
street.  
and SHOP, in Bridge-street, at a  
ly to Mr. A. LAYARD, Jamies-  
on, Esq. M.F. Newcomen.

spacious STORES, with water moderate. Apply WILLIAM Wharf.

can be accommodated with a  
FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM and  
on reasonable terms, if taken for a per-  
sonal-street.

the best part of George-street, the  
present in the occupation of Mr.  
y at the office of LAIDLAY,  
Lloyd's-chambers.

known as the PRINCE OF  
L. next to new pit entrance of  
also Shop adjoining; immediately  
LIAM LONG, 429, George-st.  
To LET, these PREMISES in-  
cupied by Mr. Hancock, consisting  
houses, with large store in rear.  
THOMPSON, 225, Pitt-street.  
HOUSE and Grounds, situate at  
the city boundary, and now in the  
possession of Mr. T. Apply to Mr. T.

one first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE  
Grime's-building, Argyle-street,  
water laid on and taxes paid. A  
Grime's-building.

the premises; or W. TAYLOR,  
street.

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drent, the VICTORIA HOTEL,  
ing a first-rate business; satisfac-  
for the present occupant wishing  
44, King-street East

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Business PREMISES, 143, Fitz-  
posite the Union Bank; also, a  
17, South Head Road, corner of  
HOUSE, in BRISTOL STREET.

HOUSES, in many streets, Barry  
VLOCH, Wynyard-square.

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Street East, opposite St. James'  
HOUSES, complete with every con-  
sistent street. North a HOUSE, 5  
ply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252,

HOUSE, Haverwick, containing 10  
ables, &c.; commands a full view  
other particulars apply to S. H.  
ick, or LEARMONTH, DICK-  
arlotte-place.

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At August next, BLENHEIM  
ge, containing 10 good rooms, and

ACRES, Randwick; or, to Mr. and Park streets, Sydney.

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PINGTOWN, half way between Appelltown; it contains 700 acres, the House, and every requisite command a never-failing supply of good

**COTTAGE**, containing six rooms  
ed on the Point Piper Road, about  
ve the Baywater Hotel; also, a  
containing two rooms and kitchen.

frontage of 95 feet to Point Piper  
feet. For particulars, apply on  
J. KELLY, Bathurst Hotel, corner  
LAWAY HOTEL, opposite the  
lease of the above house, with  
everything complete. is to be

any further outlay. The Railway  
to be one of the best houses in  
it unnecessary to say more than all  
by applying to Mr. ALBE-  
mison-street.

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TAGE lately occupied by G.

house, with kitchen and servant's  
house and 4-stall stable, hayloft  
breed; collar, tank of water with  
wood, and vegetable garden, all  
in addition. Rent, £40 per annum.  
YALOR, auctioneer, Parramatta;  
Rakob, House, Raffles.

ive, or for a longer term of years, extensive, and well-known prison street of the town of Armidale, ENGLAND HOTEL, now-coupled diard, Mr. Joseph Scholes. The mons to the new Court-house, the Moss, and to the premises now in

Australian Joint Stock Bank, and central position of what may be called the New England district, throughout of brick, and is only consequence of the inability of the severe accident—to carry on the magnitude and attention which has

to be taken at a valuation. Im-  
plications given.  
are apply to the proprietor, Mr.  
or to Mr. EVAN EDWARD  
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**MORNING HERALD.**  
 2s. 6d. per quarter.  
 6s. OF ADVERTISING.  
 .. .. One shilling.

Two shillings.  
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Ninety-eight shillings.  
Ninety-nine shillings.  
One hundred shillings.

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Sts., 1862.

